

# Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2903.

VOL. 3 NO. 43.

VOLUME 56.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1860.

## THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
BY B. F. MEYERS.  
At the following terms, to wit:  
\$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.  
\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.  
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.  
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### Select Poetry.

#### THE LONG AGO.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,  
As it glides through the realm of tears,  
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,  
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime;  
And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow,  
And the summers like buds between,  
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,  
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,  
As it glides through the shadow and sheen.

There is a magical life up the river Time,  
Where the softest of airs are playing;  
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,  
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,  
And the June with the roses are straying.

And the name of this isle is the "Long Ago,"  
And we bury our treasures there;  
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—  
There are hearts of gold, but we loved them so!  
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,  
And a part of an infant's prayer;  
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings;  
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,  
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore,  
By the mirage is lifted in air;  
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,  
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,  
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,  
All the day of life, till night—  
When the evening comes, with its beautiful smile,  
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,  
May that "Greenwood" of souls be in sight.

### Select Tale.

#### A VOICE FROM THE WAVES.

It is midnight and I am alone! Yet my solitude is peopled with many busy memories; for beyond the precincts of this silent little room, is the sound of rushing waters, dashing on impetuously, filling all the air with hoarse, fitful murmurs. Above the tumult rises one voice, speaking to my soul in the eloquence of woe. Thus it spoke to me once before in the years that are past.

My cousin Ruth and I shared this little room together. From its deep window we watched the windings of the beautiful stream rippling in the sunlight, or leaving the drooping branches of the spreading beeches that mirrored their graceful forms in its cool shadows.

Another, too, knew well its windings; and from that window we had watched him moor his little boat and spring upon the mossy beach with a boyish halloo! as he caught the flutter of Ruth's waving handkerchief, her free, cousinly signal of welcome.

My noble brother Horace! What wonder that Ruth's loving heart bounded at the sight of him, so manly and so brave! His presence made sunshine for the rainiest day that ever befel, and even old Growler, octogenarian as he was, according to the reckoning of the canine calendar, gambled in quite a juvenile way at the sound of the familiar voice; and the sleek little greyhound, Flora, thrust her cold nose forward, in a privileged way, to offer a salute after the most approved "pug" fashion. The summer with its wealth of roses, was on the wane. But as the roses of the garden were shedding their glowing leaves in the chill of the autumn winds, those on the cheeks of my beautiful cousin were growing deeper day by day.

How royally beautiful she was as she stood in that east window, in the bright glory of the morning sunshine! So Horace thought, as he stood looking down upon her so fondly. Her soft brown hair was drawn smoothly back from her broad, white brow, and her small, beautiful hand encircled with ivy leaves. When she raised her deep, lustrous eyes to his face, he compared her to Dante's "Beatrice." But Ruth was sportive as a fawn, and that beseeching look, failing in its object, the white lids drooped over the tender eyes, and the red lip pouted ominously.

Horace held his gloves and riding whip in one hand, while he extended the other to Ruth for a parting clasp. The little shoe, with its shining buckle, tapped impatiently against the white oaken floor, while the rosy fingers busied themselves with an embroidered slipper. Perverse girl that she was! not to be daunted by the half-deprecatory glance of those expressive eyes; but she kept silence.

"Come Ruth, cousin, mine, have pity, and don't dismiss me without one cousinly salute. How can I bear up under a whole week's ex-

ile from my little wife that is to be, without even one kiss of parting?" Playfully bending down to look into her averted eyes, he continued:

"Why, you are as silent as a sphinx. By your leave, I will present you as a *rara avis* at the next convention of 'Naturalists'—a woman that has lost the use of her tongue!"

"Such a favor would scarcely compensate for the loss of your wit," she replied, indignantly. "I am dumb with surprise!"

"At what?"

"That you are so unlike a man."

"What then am I like?"

"A monster!"

"Brave, Ruth! You have been studying 'Guillaume Tell'?" And, since you are as defiant as the Swiss liberator, I must be as haughty as the tyrant Gessler. But I won't plead for a privilege, that I have a right to demand. So cousin mine, here's to a better humor when we meet a week hence." And with a polite bow, he was about to withdraw.

Ruth made a step forward, and said, in a spirited way:

"Horace Wilmer, are my wishes really of so little importance to you, that you can pass them by so lightly? Two weeks before our marriage, and you are already playing the tyrant. Once more, Horace, will you forego this engagement for my sake, and sustain me by your presence this evening?"

"A little too austere, my rustic maiden; you must emulate the tenderness of your scriptural namesake if you would gain my plea. But Horace is waiting, let us part friends; you are too exacting, dear Ruth. I am sure I have given you reasons enough to satisfy any generous person. So say good-by, and I will return as quickly as I can."

"Since my wishes are of so little consequence my favor must be as lightly esteemed. You need not write; you are under the ban of my displeasure, sir! Good morning, Mr. Wilmer!"

And with a stately step she passed into another room, leaving Horace half-amused and half-pained, to bid me a hasty adieu, and find his friend who was waiting for him in a carriage below.

Ruth came forward as the sound of rattling wheels struck her ear. Peering through the blind she saw the carriage pass over the little bridge and lose itself among the trees. Then with a sigh, she sat down to finish the velvet slippers she was embroidering for Horace, with a resolution, no doubt, to banish him from her mind. Entering the room a half hour later, I found her leaning idly upon the embrasure of the window, with the miniature of Horace lying before her, which she was regarding very attentively.

Horace had gone to a neighboring town to attend to some court business which required his personal supervision, and which he could not possibly neglect or entrust to other hands. But Ruth had set her heart upon having him at "Clovermead"; that evening, to a company given to a bride, for whom she had officiated as bridesmaid.

The position was embarrassing, and she particularly wished Horace to be present, to spare her the annoyance of the too pointed attentions of the groomsmen—a matter which she had not altogether explained to Horace, and which consequently he did not quite understand. She felt piqued at his seeming indifference, for they had loved each other from childhood, and for the first time in their lives had parted coldly—he, vexed that she should insist on controlling him, and she half disposed to question his love.

Three nights after Horace left there was a terrific storm. The tall poplars shading the avenue were tossed like reeds in the strong wind, and occasionally in the lull of the tempest we heard the roar of the swollen stream, as it overflowed its banks, and tore up by the roots the knotted beeches that had cast their shadows upon its bosom for half a century. Ruth, startled from her light slumber, clung to me in an agony of fear, as the deep voiced thunder reverberated along the lowering heavens, and the vivid lightning shed a blinding glare through the sultry gloom. Again and again she called Horace by name, and ejaculated prayers for his safety.

"Oh, cousin Annie," she would say, "should anything happen to Horace, I can never forgive myself."

Trembling and dismayed myself, agitated by strange forebodings, I sought to soothe her. So the night passed, and the morning came. The soft haze floated like a veil of gossamer over the yellow maples, till their bright leaves deepened to a crimson glow. Through masses of snow white clouds were rifts of smiling blue—no trace of the fearful storm, except the roar of the turbid stream and the masses of floating timber along by the swift current.

There was sunshine, too, in the trusting heart of cousin Ruth; for the good doctor, her father, had brought from the post office, a formal note from Horace, stating that, in consideration of her displeasure, if he would grant him upon his return, the boon she had denied him at parting, he would brave all the adverse fates extant, and be with her that evening.

All day the name of Horace was upon her tongue. Busily she plied her needle, waving in the bright blue "forget-me-nots" upon the purple ground of the velvet slippers—peace-offerings for Horace upon his return.

"It was so wrong of me, Annie," she would say, "to behave so imperiously to Horace. He has so often told me that my unwavering confidence in him endeared me to him more than all the rest. Oh, the laggard moments! how slowly the pass—I am so impatient to acknowledge my fault, and convince him that I appreciate his noble worth. Let us go down to the old ash tree, Annie, and perhaps we may hear the sound of 'Harry's' hoofs as he crosses the little bridge!"

I humored my cousin's wish, for there was a something oppressing my heart, of which I da-

red not speak—a half recognized foreboding of evil. The sun was setting gloriously as we neared the stately ash, under whose broad shadow we three had so often sat, chatting in the very recklessness of joy. Alas! its day of pride was passed. It was driven to the heart by the lightning's unerring bolt! One half standing erect waved its blighted branches menacingly; and the other lay prone upon the earth.

A faint shudder ran through Ruth's limbs as she stood by the wreck of her old favorite. Glancing toward the stream the color forsook her cheeks, her large eyes dilated; and, cold and rigid as marble, she raised her finger and pointed to a huge tangled mass of interlacing branches that were rising and falling in the rushing whirlpool of water. I followed the direction of her eyes, my blood congealed with an indefinite horror; but I could discern nothing to excite alarm.

"What! what, Ruth?" I eagerly exclaimed, clasping her quivering form in my arms.

"Oh, Annie," she said, as the color came faintly back to her writhing lips, "I thought I saw—but it is too horrible—help me; to dispel the dreadful illusion! Let us return; I cannot remain here!"

I did not urge her to tell me the cause of alarm. Hurrying through the gathering shadows, we spoke no word until we reached the house. It needed all the cheerful aspect of the comfortable little tea-room, with its genial inmates, to restore composure both to Ruth and myself.

As the evening wore on, my uncle noticed Ruth's restlessness, and asked, in his abrupt way:

"Whom are you expecting Ruth? Not Horace, my daughter. He surely would not be such a madcap as to attempt crossing the bridge with the stream rushing at such a fearful rate! The waters are subsiding, and to-morrow perhaps, he will find the undertaking a little less dangerous. Keep up a brave heart and don't let trouble or interest. Such a sunny face as yours was never meant to be clouded by sadness. Come into my office, you and Annie, and let me see if I can't cheer you up a little!"

We followed the dear old man. He unlocked his private desk, and took therefrom two handsome jewel cases.

"See here!" he said, as he pushed back the spring, "what a simoleon my two spoiled pets make of me? Hartman insisted upon my purchasing these while I was in New York, three months ago, as bridal presents for you both. Now you saucy rogues," he continued, as we both fell into ecstasies of admiration over the exquisite pearl ornaments—necklaces, braces and brooches—"I verily believe you would sell me, if you were offered such gimcracks in exchange. Now if you don't promise to value my present before all others, I will pull the ears of you. You see, Annie, since you are not to have a husband, but are to stay and tyrannize over me, after this ungrateful girl leaves me, I am going to bind you by a chain of pearls; and if that won't keep you in check, why, I will sell you to the first bidder, and think it a happy riddance!"

We half-smothered him with kisses and thanks and betook ourselves to our room to try the effect of our beautiful gifts. Very lovely the white pearls looked on Ruth's scarcely less snowy throat; but she laid them aside and turned to the window, looking lingeringly at the clear, cloudless moon, and thinking of the morning. We chatted hopefully until the night wore on, and I knew by Ruth's regular breathing that she slept. I was restless, dark thoughts kept surging over me, which spite of a resolute will, I could not subdue. Finally a light slumber was stealing over my senses, when I was startled by a sudden ring of the office bell. My cousin, Henry slept in the adjoining room, and in a few minutes I heard my uncle's voice calling to him in a low, suppressed tone. I sprang from my bed and stood at the door listening.

"Henry! Henry, my son," he said, "get up quickly for God's sake! Horace is drowned!"

I laid my hand upon my heart—for even then came a thought of that silent sleeper, breathing so calmly under the very sound of the appalling words that would fall upon her ear like the crash of a thunderbolt! Through an inexplicable whirl of confused thought, I heard Henry's bewildered exclamations, as his father said, softly, "Get up quietly, my son, and do not disturb those unhappy children!"

I heard the sound of voices below; then my cousin Henry's cautious step passing by our door and descending the stairs. Then, silently as I could, I passed through the outer door and stood at the landing of the stair till they all had gone and I heard my uncle closing the door as he re-entered the house. Like a spirit I had glided down, and awaited him in the hall. He came forward holding the lamp in his hand, the light falling upon his white hair, and face strongly compressed. At sight of me he started, then set down the lamp and took me in his arms.

I could not weep—only look at him with a beseeching eagerness in my eyes, which he readily understood.

"My child!" he said, "I will not repeat what I see you know too well. They have gone in search of the body. There is no possibility of his being found alive. But, Ruth, my poor darling! how can we break the dreadful tidings to her? You must tell her, Annie—I never can. It would be like thrusting a dissecting knife through her gentle heart!"

Then he told me all.

My brother and his friend had left O— that afternoon, in a one horse carriage. Upon reaching the stream they found it very much swollen, but anticipated no difficulty in crossing the bridges which stood some few feet above the water, with a gradual ascent from the bank on either side. On urging the horse through the stream towards this ascent, his feet became entangled in some drifting branches, and in striving to extricate himself he was fast proceeding beyond his depths. Several persons standing on

the banks called to the two young men to save themselves and let the horse go. But Horace sprang out upon the wheel, and in reaching over to cut the traces was dragged from his footing, and was lost to sight beneath the foaming waters.

Mr. Hamilton, his friend, caught by the pier and clambered to the top of the bridge, while the vehicle and the noble animal that Horace had lost his life in trying to save, were swept down by the current. Horace was seen no more. Many had followed down the stream, thinking, perhaps, the body might be found; but as yet were unsuccessful. A deputation of young men had called for Henry, and they were now on their way to seek the beloved dead.

"And now, my child," he said, "go to Ruth, but keep the painful tidings from her as long as you can. My poor child, your own heart is breaking, but sympathy for another heart will make your own grief less hard to bear!" Kissing me tenderly, he sent me back to my own room.

The light was gleaming faintly from the east, and in its soft glow I could see the flushed face of the sleeper. The loosened hair lay in wavy masses over the fair temples, and every flexible, delicate feature, indicated a sweet, painless rest. Without, was the sullen roar of the remorseless waters, filling my ears with wild requiems for the loved and lost. I nestled closely to my cousin's side and clasped my arms tightly around her, gathered strength from her peaceful unconsciousness. Oh! the intensity of that silent suffering! the crushing of the strong soul that pained my throat to suffocation!

The morning sun broke radiantly thro' the folds of the close curtain, when Ruth, clasping my hands closely in hers, exclaimed:—

"Dear Annie, how could you are?"

Then suddenly raising her head, she looked into my face with an expression of tender sympathy. Noticing my paleness, she continued, "Oh! Annie you are very ill! Let me call a physician."

But as she was in the act of rising, I mastered my emotion, and bade her dress herself quickly, as I had something important to tell her.

Half-bewildered, she passively allowed me to assist her; and then I held her head closely to my breast, and asked her, "If Heaven had demanded of her a sacrifice of that which she valued most on earth, what would it be?"

With an indescribable terror in her face she only clung to me the closer, and I told her, as composedly as I could, of the dreadful catastrophe.

For a little while she sat gazing abstractly in my face; then realizing the purport of my words, in a sudden revulsion of feeling she sprang to her feet exclaiming:—

"Oh, Horace! Horace! let me die, too! I cannot—I will not live without you! Oh, Horace, my cousin! come back and speak to me once more and let me clasp the hand which I so scornfully repulsed!—that warm tender, kind hand! Annie! Annie!" she said almost sternly. "It cannot be!—Horace dead! No, no; I will not believe it!"

Thus at intervals, she moaned and laughed incredulously, looking with an eager, questioning look into the faces of each one who entered our room with words of sympathy and consolation.

Then, as the day wore on, there was the sound of wheels without, and then followed the hurried retreat of shuffling feet in the hall below. I knew too well the import of that sound. Ruth raised her bloodless face from the pillow on which she had been nestling. For two hours, she had spoken no word. She moved hurriedly towards the door, but a kind, firm hand restrained her.

"Not yet, my child," said the soft voice of aunt Esther. "Bear up yet a little while, and you shall go to him."

Another long blank period passed, and then, when all was still, I took the hand of Ruth, and we descended the stairs, and passed through the hall, where groups of anxious faces were silently waiting for a look at the beloved dead.

We entered the room so dark and chill, and together we two, whom he had loved best in life, stood pale, tearless, beside him—dead! The noble features were no trace of the death struggle. A beaming peace rested upon brow and lip. The knife was still clasped in the right hand, with a grasp no power could unloose.

Ruth lifted the wet hair from the temples, until the holy repose of the dead face passed into her own young stricken soul. I left her there along with him to whom, in life, her heart had been knit with firmness that not even death could sever. I fastened back to my room, and the wild passion of woe that had garnered up in my soul, found relief in blessed tears.

Our dead was borne from our sight, and in the agony of her grief, Ruth told me how she had seen as she thought, the face of Horace looking out at her from the eddying waves. His body had been found some miles below, on the day following.

Time came to both, with healing in its wings, but the brightness had passed from Ruth's life forever. And now, as she passes on her holy mission through the heedless throng, many are the faces that look into hers for sympathy, unconscious of the death-throe that sanctified her heart, and made her one of those "who profess godliness and adorn themselves with good works."—Home Journal.

Somebody says that a lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of any young man:

Is he honorable?  
Is he kind of heart?  
Can he support me comfortably?  
Does he take a paper and pay for it in advance?

A dying West India planter, groaning to his favorite servant, sighed out, "Ah Sambo, I am going on a long, long journey." "Never mind, massa," said the negro, consolingly, "it am all de way down hill."

### Miscellaneous.

#### THRILLING.

A gentleman who was present at the late awful catastrophe at Pemberton Mills, made the following most thrilling and touching statements at a recent meeting of the New York Fulton street prayer-meeting:

He said that he wished to speak of a woman who was among the victims; and while she lay crushed with others in the same condition, among the fallen walls and timbers, became a missionary to the dying. She forgot herself and her wounds in her eager desire to persuade her fellow-sufferers to look to Christ in all their guilt and sin, and sorrow, and dismay, and he would pardon all their sins and dispel all their fears. She preached to them of that precious blood which cleanseth from all sin. She exhorted them to ask anything which their souls required from their heavenly Father, for the sake of that peace-speaking blood.—The gentleman said that while she was leading her fellow sufferers to Jesus, by all her powers of persuasion, they were digging for her with all their might, and he saw her taken alive from the ruins, and carried away in the arms of stalwart men, whose tears had been flowing at the words which she addressed to those around her.—That noble Christian woman he believed was now living, and was slowly recovering from her injuries.

The same gentleman spoke of another scene which he witnessed there. Among the number who were held fast by the fallen timber, and mangled more or less, were three little girls, children of Irish parents, who were members of one of the Sabbath schools of Lawrence. In it they had learned some of the sweet hymns which are sung in the Sunday school, and they were very fond of singing them. They had communicated the knowledge of these hymns to some of their fellow working girls. A company of these little girls was involved in the ruins in such a manner as to be comparatively safe and uninjured until the fire broke out. They would soon have been rescued, if the devouring flames had not shut out every hope of escape from the prison in which they were immured. But when the fire began to roar around them they joined their voices in singing: "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand, A crown upon my forehead, a harp within my hand; Take thee right before my Saviour, so glorious and so bright, I'll wake the sweetest music and praise him day and night."

Beautifully and calmly they sang through all the hymns; and their sweet voices could be heard above the noise and cries of the rescuers, and the crackling of flames, as they sang that other joyful hymn,

"We're going home to glory," until their voices were silenced, to be heard no more until they are heard, as we hope they will be, in the triumphant anthems of heaven.

#### THE DOCTOR OUTWITTED.

When Dr. Bodge, an eclectic physician, was lecturing on the laws of health, and particularly on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning at the breakfast table a witty son of Erin, of the better class. Conversation turned on the Doctor's favorite subject; he addressed our Irish friend as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deleterious effect of tea and coffee?"

"I don't know," said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it!"

"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Shure and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.

"Morning and night, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, "do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do—indeed I do," replied the noble son of Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes in the morning?"

"Troth, I do, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee."

"Is it, indeed? Faith and I always thought it was the whisky I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and the doctor quietly retired. He was beaten.

LOVEJOY'S INHUMANITY.—The Bureau County Democrat, published at Princeton, the residence of Owen Lovejoy, says that during his boisterous and abusive speech the other day, he referred to the killing of his brother at Alton, a few years ago, and declared he would be avenged. But, adds the Democrat, he was very careful not to mention how he defrauded the disconsolate widow of his brother out of the small estate left her by her husband, leaving her dependent upon the cold charities of the world. The sister of the unfortunate widow is also an inmate of the Lee county (Iowa) poor house. Notwithstanding the destitute condition of this woman, this boisterous hypocrite is constantly prating about his charity to the runaway niggers that he takes in and protects, and exultingly proclaims that the hungry shall never be turned away empty from the philanthropic doors of his home. This very generous and Christian man is too great to smile or look upon the objects related to him by the ties of consanguinity. To help them might elicit angel smiles, but it would not carry him to Congress where he can preach the most offensive abolitionism, and boast of his nigger stealing operations under the plea of humanity and love to the race. His sole aim being office, he is willing to ride any hobby in order to acquire it, while his poor sister-in-law may pine in want without attracting his attention, or receiving any of his boasted charities. Out upon such a villainous hypocrisy by a political clergyman.

### AMERICAN GIRLS AND MATRIMONY.

American girls of good education do not know how lucky they are. Every American girl who is sane and sound, there are many who are neither the one or the other—has not one, but many chances of marrying. It is very different in Europe. In the country towns in England marrying men are so rare that it is quite common to see a dozen charming girls, all well educated, pretty, and lady like, fighting for a half starved curate or a wretched attorney. Among English mothers match-making is carried on to an extent unknown here (save in the very highest circles of our aristocracy); and this, not from mean motives, but from sheer necessity. In France no father expects his daughter to get a husband unless she buys him. Every man who has a daughter begins, when she is eight or ten years old, to save money for her dowry—i. e., the purchase money of a husband. Papa and mama deprive themselves of luxuries, and even necessities, to amass a respectable sum; the boys' education is cut short, and their patrimony discontinued, in order to save the dot. In proportion to its amount is the quality of the husband. A father who can give his daughter a half a million of francs will expect a General or Senator; he who has a hundred thousand to bestow will fix his mark at a rising lawyer, a dashing colonel, or a prefect; he who has amassed twenty thousand francs will be satisfied with a young merchant or a clever doctor. But he who has no money to give his daughter will never expect her to marry at all. Marriage d' amour is a thoroughly obsolete institution in France. In Germany, and indeed throughout Europe, the rule is rapidly becoming the same. A father who expects his daughter to marry must buy her a husband. Hearts were once conquered, the poets say; now they are bought.

A BAD CHARACTER.—We always were aware of the importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty, but we have met with nothing lately, so well calculated to impress the disadvantages of having a bad character on the mind, as the following anecdote:

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time overboard. One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead!"

"Dead! you scoundrel," said the captain, "do you not see he moves ar. speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never know when to believe him!"

Last winter an Irishman, recently landed on our shores, applied to a merchant on the wharf, for work. Willing to do him a kindness the latter handed him a shovel, and pointing to the back of his store, told him to shovel off the sidewalk.

The merchant forgot all about the Irishman until the lapse of an hour or two, when Teddy thrust his head into the counting room, (which was up stairs) and inquired:

"Mayhap yee'd be having a pick, sir?"

"A pick to get the snow off?" said the merchant smiling.

"The snow'd be off long since," replied Ted, "an' the bricks too, for that matter, but it's the sile (soil) that sticks!"

In some alarm the merchant ran to his back window, and shure enough, the fellow had thrown nearly all the pavement into the street and made quite a hole.

"Good gracious, man! I only wanted you to shovel off the snow!"

"Arrah, sir," said Teddy, didn't your honor tell me to shovel off the sidewalk?"

PRACTICAL REPUBLICANISM.—In Cleveland the Republican leaders carry out the principles they profess. They allow negro children to sit side by side with white children in their schools. Upon objection being made to this condition of things, one of the members of the Board of Education said:

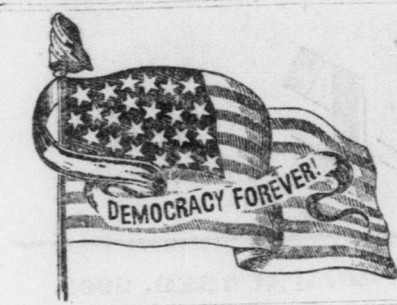
"I would rather my little girl should sit BESIDE A COLORED GIRL, than by a FRIZZLY HEADED IRISH, or BARE HEELED DUTCH ONE!"

That is what we call showing their faith by their works—but when election time draws nigh, these same Republican leaders will profess to be the only true friends of the "frizzly headed Irish and bare heeled Dutch."

"What a blessed thing it is," said Mrs. Jones, to the widow Partington, one day during the late revival, "that so many poor souls are being called to be saved." "Dear me, yes," replied the widow, "I only wish that my dear late concert, Paul Partington, could have lived to see this blessed revival. He was a most imminent christian in his day and generation. Mrs. Jones, although I say it and have no doubt that he is now happy in Beelzebub's boom." And as the old lady closed her eyes to get a glimpse of the spiritual vision, a loud scream of pain came from Isaac, who had got a hornet between his thumb and finger.

A YOUNG HEENAN.—In order to amuse the children on the Sabbath, a lady was engaged recently in reading to them from the Bible, the story of David and Goliath, and coming to the passage in which Goliath so boastfully and defiantly dared the young stripling, a little chap almost in his first trousers, said, "skip that—skip that—he's only blowing! I want to know who licked."

# BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

"The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of IRON, of any description, or of every description, was NOT TOO HIGH."—HENRY D. FOSTER.

## The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

## DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular Meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committee of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district, to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket, and appointing Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional Committees, to meet similar Conferences from the other counties composing the Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional districts in which Bedford county is included. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which Committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co.-Com.,  
O. E. SHANNON,  
Chairman.

May 25, 1860.

## A Slap in the face of Americanism.

The Black Republican Convention at Chicago, under the pressure of the foreign element of that party, adopted the following resolution:

That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

These arrogant hypocrites, doubtless, imagine that their adoption of such a resolution as this, will be sufficient to wipe out all the blood that has been shed in the unholy cause of which they have but recently been advocates! They, doubtless, think that it will cover and hide the blood-stained page that bears the record of Louisville and Baltimore! They offer a bit of treacherous paper as a recompense for the loss of a thousand lives! How cunning and yet how foolish!

But what will our intense "American" friends say to this? What is there now to bind them to this? Black Republicanism?—What can Francis Jordan and the other Know Nothing leaders in this county, now give as an excuse for clinging to Black Republicanism? Their doctrine that the naturalization laws should be remodelled, so as to require foreigners to remain a longer time in the country, before they can become citizens, is completely ignored in the above resolution. They cannot vote for the Chicago nominees on that platform, without taking back what they have said during the last five years. We repeat, what will the "Americans" say to this?

## "A wet Blanket."

The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, has fallen like "a wet blanket" upon the so-called "People's" party of Pennsylvania. Its leaders are discouraged and disheartened at the prospect before them. When the news of the nomination, was received here, a blank stare of astonishment and disappointment looked out from every Black Republican countenance.—Poor fellows! We pity their distress!

The *Daily News*, the Philadelphia organ of the "People's" party, says of the Chicago nominations, that it is "idle to disguise the fact that there is not only very great disappointment

ment in regard to the candidates presented, but marked dissatisfaction." The same paper also says of the "Dutch plank" in the Chicago platform, that it is "an insult to the American element," and as such it eschews and denounces it.

Black Republicanism will find "breakers ahead" in the coming contest.

## NO PROTECTION AT CHICAGO.

After all the sound and fury of the Black Republican leaders, on the subject of a Protective Tariff, their Convention at Chicago has not dared to insert in its platform the doctrine of Protection. The reference to the Tariff question contained in that platform, asserts the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with proper discrimination in favor of home industry. In other words, it asserts the principle of the Polk and Dallas Tariff of '46, for voting for which David Wilmot, late Black Republican candidate for Governor of this state, was denounced by the very men who now subscribe to that principle, as a "British Free Trade Tory," and as a man "who would stink in the nostrils of every true Pennsylvanian forever!" The resolution is as follows:

That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of those imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

The Railroad Convention called to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, was attended by a number of delegates from this county. We have not as yet been apprized of its doings.

On Tuesday last, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand, our good friend, Y. S. WALTER, Esq., of the Delaware Republican, who on his return from the "Republican" pow-wow at Chicago, paid a short visit to his friends in Bedford. May his shadow never grow less and his politics change to a better complexion.

A man by the name of Brant died in Somerset county, a few days ago, from having eaten twenty-one hard-boiled eggs. His yolk (yoke) was too heavy for him to bear.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, the leader of Mr. Buchanan's friends in Congress, during the discussion of the Leecompton question, has written a letter disapproving of the course of the Charleston seceders. Mr. Stephens is one of the ablest men in the South. Gov. Winston, Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, and other leading Democrats of Alabama, also oppose the action of the seceders. A large meeting was held in New Orleans, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the secession. Meetings of a similar nature, have also been held in Georgia and Alabama.

The leading Democratic Senators and Congressmen from the South, have issued an address to the National Democracy, in which they deprecate the proposed assembling of the Seceders at Richmond prior to the Baltimore Convention, and urge the return of the seceding delegates to the regular Convention.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. Meyer, of 772 Arch street, Philadelphia, who received the Prize Medal of the World's Fair, held at London, in 1851, for his two pianos presented in that exhibition. Mr. Meyer's instruments are well-known and exceedingly popular.

Mr. Brengle, formerly of this place, but recently of Cumberland, Md., died a few days ago, of an overdose of laudanum.

The "Temperance Association," met at the Court House, on Monday evening last. The meeting was well attended. The President, Dr. Compher, made an able address, occupying about an hour in its delivery. O. E. Shannon, Esq., also addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner. Between thirty and forty persons joined the Association.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Valentine Steckman, Administrator of Henry Steckman, deceased, offering at public sale, a number of valuable farms in Monroe township, this county. Dealers in real estate and those desiring to procure themselves comfortable homes, will do well to attend this sale.

We recommend the firm of H. Bancroft & Co., (formerly Bancroft and Lee) 330 Market street, Philadelphia, to those of our Merchants, who deal in Fancy Goods. Mr. Gould, one of their salesmen, is the very prince of good fellows, and we advise our mercantile friends to make his acquaintance at once when they visit Philadelphia.

The United States are being honored with an embassy from the Government of Japan. The Japanese excitement is at present nearly as great in the East, as the Kossuth furore was eight, or nine years ago.

Abram Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate for President, said in a speech at Chicago, on the 16th of July, 1858: "I always hated slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist." In another speech at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th July, 1858, he said: "I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions." Truly, Lincoln is a fit apostle of John Brown's Gospel.

Jas. S. Earle and Son, 816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are the most extensive importers of Looking Glasses, Picture and Portrait Frames, Engravings, Oil Paintings, &c., &c., in that city. We had the pleasure, recently, of visiting their gallery of Paintings, and found it truly splendid. No lover of the fine

arts, should fail to visit Earle's Galleries, when in Philadelphia. See Advertisement in another column.

The only thing that ever gave Abram Lincoln any notoriety was his defeat by Stephen A. Douglas for the U. S. Senate. To relieve him of this odium, his partisans claim that he had a majority on the popular vote. This is a sheer falsehood, as there were Administration candidates run in nearly every county in Illinois, whose vote when counted with the Douglas vote, exceeds by several thousand that cast for the Lincoln candidates.

## The Chicago Convention.—Wilmot—Greely—Ashmun.—Lincoln nominated for President.—The fence-rail candidate.

The Convention of the sectional "Republicans," which met at Chicago on the 16th inst., was a scene of perpetual storm. Hisses on the one side and cheers on the other, seemed the order of the day. Nothing but the "cohesive power" of their thirst for public plunder, restrained the delegates from dissolving the Convention.

David Wilmot—the "British Free Trade Tory," (as the Whig newspapers used to call him) was chosen temporary chairman. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, a man whose corrupt practices when a member of Congress, have made his name a reproach and a by-word among all honest men, was made permanent chairman. Horace Greely, editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and Eli Thayer, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, were delegates from Oregon! [Queer. Is a nomination made by a Convention thus composed, binding upon a party?] Texas was also represented by non-resident delegates! Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, states which together cannot cast 5000 votes for the "Republican" nominee, had delegations in the Convention! This was brought about by the opponents of Seward, for the purpose of defeating him. The friends of that candidate declare that he was deliberately cheated out of the nomination—Greely, Blair and other plunder-seekers, were afraid of the irrepressible conflict, and, therefore, resolved to beat Seward. They succeeded, but in turn were beaten themselves, their favorite being Edward Bates of Missouri, a milk-and-water politician, whilst the nominee, Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, is a "positive and emphatic Abolitionist." The defeat of Seward and the nomination of Lincoln, was but leaping from Scylla to plunge into Charybdis. It is said that the only reason why Lincoln was nominated was, that some of his friends brought a couple of rails into the Convention, which they asserted he and a certain John Shanks, had made some thirty years ago. It is said, also, that the Convention had great trouble in deciding which was the better man, Shanks, or Lincoln. They, however, finally settled upon Lincoln and agreed to put him forward as the fence-rail candidate. Hannibal Hamlin (ye gods! what a name) of Maine, received the nomination for Vice President.

The doings of this Convention are truly gratifying and encouraging to the Democracy. A third-rate Illinois lawyer, whose greatest forte is to spout Abolition speeches, has but a poor show, in our opinion, to become President of these United States. Such a disgrace can scarcely be in store for this glorious Republic. Let the Democracy but nominate a good man, and nothing will be surer than the defeat of Abram Lincoln and the Black Republican party in next November.

## THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

We copy below an article which appeared in Gen. Bowman's *Constitution*, last August, and which we conceive, embodies the true doctrine with regard to the protection of slavery in the Territories. We should like to see the Baltimore Convention governed by the spirit of this article, believing that in that case the Democracy of the North and the South could consistently and honorably harmonize. The doctrine of Gen. Bowman's article, is that of the Reading Convention, and we think that as it seemed to be acceptable to the South last year, the Pennsylvania delegation to Baltimore, should insist upon its adoption by the Convention. The reader will observe that the article combats in a most able and irresistible manner, the claim set up by Mr. Yancey and the seceders from the Charleston Convention, in favor of Congressional protection to slavery. It is, in fact, one of the clearest and soundest expositions of Democratic doctrine on slavery in the Territories, that we have ever read. We heartily subscribe to every word it contains.

[From the Weekly Constitution, August 27th, 1859.]

## Congressional Intervention in the Territories.

There is no portion of the democratic creed to which all sections of the party are more solemnly pledged and bound to adhere than that which prohibits interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, and District of Columbia.

This policy was adopted after years of exhausting and profitless agitation; was accepted as final, and by none was it more strongly urged, or more readily assented to, than by the South. If we look back to the records of Congress and read the speeches of the chosen leaders of the South—the most renowned and uncompromising advocates of Southern rights—if we look back to the course taken by Calhoun and Berrien, and other distinguished Southern statesmen, when the slavery question was most hotly discussed—we find that they recommended "non-action" by Congress in the Territories as the only true policy, and the only effectual means by which the question could be safely settled in the interest of the South, and that they demanded "no law to give them any advantage."

This principle of non-intervention is the basis of the compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; was adopted unanimously by the Cincinnati Convention, and was incorporated into the platform framed by that body as "the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question."

At the time that this policy was adopted it was a matter of dispute whether or not the Constitution of the United States recognized the right to hold slaves in the Territories prior to the adoption of any municipal law on the subject; and special provision was made in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by which the decision of this important question was left to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of our country. That tribunal has decided that the Territories being the public domain, and consequently the common property of all the States, the slave-owner has as perfect and indefeasible a right to settle there with his negroes as the citizen of any free State has to establish himself there with his horses or his sheep, and that the proprietary rights of the former in his slaves, and of the latter in his horses and his sheep, being rights guaranteed by the Constitution, are equally entitled to protection. The position of the question, therefore, at this moment is as follows:

First. Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories, either for its establishment or abolition.

Second. That power is vested exclusively in the people of the Territories when they assemble in convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

Third. The Constitution recognises the right to hold slave property in the Territories, as a right indefeasible by Congress or the Territories, and places that property, like every other species of property, under the protection of the courts of the country, created for that purpose, and armed with full power and authority for its execution.

The North and the South accepted this position, and pledged themselves to maintain it, as the most equitable settlement of the constitutional relations which should exist between the States and Territories, and as the most complete establishment of the rights and privileges of the various members of the confederacy as defined and guaranteed by the Constitution. Without a violation of our pledges, and without a deliberate annulment of the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, we can neither admit that a territorial legislature can lawfully pass enactments hostile to slavery, nor that Congress should intervene by special enactment to protect slavery in the Territories. Honor, good faith, and patriotism demand the most faithful observance of the spirit and letter of our compact.

"But," we are asked by our able and courteous cotemporary, *The Mississippian*, "should the first handful of squatters in a Territory arrogate to themselves the authority to drive out slavery from the Territories?"—in other words, should the people of a Territory defy the Constitution and trample on the law, and resist the authority of the United States, and should that authority prove incompetent to subdue the nullifiers and rebels—"is it not the duty of the Federal Government to intervene through all its departments to interpose and prevent the wrong or apply a remedy?" To this we reply, that, as soon as the inhabitants of a Territory violate the law, usurp powers which are specially denied to them, refuse to obey the mandates of the judiciary, and sanction the destruction or robbery of the property of their fellow-citizens, the Federal Government has the power now to punish rebellion and nullification in the Territories, just as it has the power to do in the States. Hitherto, the inhabitants of the Territories have quietly and legally obeyed the law, have not attempted any "unfriendly legislation," have not manifested any desire "to drive slavery out of the Territories" or exercise any power to which they are not constitutionally entitled, and have never questioned the binding authority of the judgments of the federal judiciary. In short, our territorial system, as practically carried out by peaceful, law-respecting American citizens, illustrates its own success. When it proves to be a failure, it will then be time enough for us to consider by what better system it can be replaced.

It is as unwise as it is untrue to attempt to draw a distinction between slave property and any other species of property, and to require the passage of special laws for the protection of the former. Slaves are property just as money, household furniture, cattle, or silver spoons, are property. The federal courts will apply the same laws to slave property, and those are ample for the purpose; and if a territorial legislature should attempt to pass laws hostile to slavery, the federal courts would treat such legislation as void, and apply the proper remedies for the correction of the evil.

We were to admit that Congress should interfere to pass special laws for the Territories whenever any man or class of men required it, the work would be endless. One set of men might deem the laws for the punishment of murder, or assault and battery, far too lenient to afford them sufficient protection for their lives, and might apply to Congress to pass other and severer laws. Another set of men might think that the laws punishing arson were too mild; another, that the punishment for theft of horses or money was inadequate; and they might severally require Congress to intervene. Where is intervention by Congress to end, when once it is allowed to begin? Is it with the slavery question alone that it is to be permitted to interfere?

The democratic party, irrespective of sections or factions—the democratic party of the entire Union—are pledged in the most sacred manner to "resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." We are bound to keep that pledge. The democratic party, irrespective of sections or factions—the democratic party of the entire Union—are pledged to maintain the great doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, by which "the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured."

We would ask our cotemporary to recollect that, during all the time that the slavery agitation continued, both in the halls of Congress and throughout the country, all that the South asked or required was non-intervention. Through her senators in the Senate of the United States, through her representatives in the House, through her delegates in National and State Conventions, the South declared with Calhoun, that "non-action, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world," was all she desired; that she demanded no law to give her any advantage in the Territories, but was willing to leave the Territories open to all their citizens so long as they continue to be Territories, and, when they cease to be so, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution." We would ask our cotemporary to recollect how the Northern democracy responded to this demand; how they fought and bled, and fell fighting on behalf of what they believed to be the rights of the South, how they were driven from place, and power, and position, and from a majority were driven into a minority, because they contended that the demand of non-intervention by the South was just, and ought to be granted. Let our cotemporary turn back to the history of this memorable struggle, and he will find the path of the battle marked by the great and good Northern democrats who sacrificed themselves in upholding the cause of the South. Their ranks were thinned, they suffered great and irreparable losses, but they never faltered, or wavered, or struck their flag. They fought bravely, and without ceasing, until they conquered; and is it now, when all that the South has demanded has been obtained—when even the opposition are afraid and ashamed to allude, even in a whisper, to prohibition of slavery by Congress or any Wilmot-Proviso legislation—when the question has been settled by common consent, and in the manner that the South required;—is it now, we ask, that the South can, with any show of justice or honor, spring new issues for which there is no practical necessity under heaven, and ask the democrats of the North to expose themselves to the same difficulties, disasters, and sacrifices which they encountered and suffered in days gone by? We would ask our cotemporary to consider the question in this light, and say whether, even if it should be conceded that Congress has the abstract right to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories, it is either fair or just to make a request for which there is no practical need or justification, and which can only result in a renewal of past strifes and dissensions.

We would also respectfully ask the *Mississippian* to define its demand, and how it proposes to obtain it. Does it propose that Congress should pass a set of abstract laws for the regulation of slavery in the Territories? or does it advocate the assumption by Congress of the power of general legislation, and the practical annulment of our territorial system? or does it propose that Congress should interfere to protect slavery alone, and not any other kind of property, where neither slavery nor any other property is attacked or impaired in the slightest degree?

We believe in the soundness, wisdom, and constitutionality of our territorial policy. We regard the squatter-sovereignty doctrine as false, anti-democratic, and unconstitutional. We have faith in the good sense, respect for law, and love of order of the Territories, and believe that, in the future as in the past, they will not attempt to pass laws injurious to slave property, or violative of the constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens; and we do not believe that there is, or is likely to be, any case where the laws which now exist for the protection of slavery in the Territories will prove inadequate for that purpose.

The Republican Nomination for the Presidency.

The Republican Convention at Chicago have nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President of the United States—a third rate Western lawyer, poorer than even poor Pierce. This is a complete defeat of Seward, who was fairly entitled to the nomination from the party which is of his own creation. The result was brought about by the intrigues of Horace Greely and old Blair, of Silver Springs, who, though they could not obtain the nomination for Madame Bates, their first love, yet prevented the success of the apostle of the higher law, and got a man whom they can mould to their personal purposes more readily than Mr. Seward. A few years ago, at Washington, the New York Senator gave offence to Greely, and he has never been forgiven, though it was he who first raised the editor of the *Tribune* to importance. Mr. Seward's defeat is a blow to Thurlow Weed, who built upon his nomination high hopes of preferment, which now turn out to be only castles in the air.—What Raymond and Webb will do remain to be seen.

The conduct of the Republican party in this nomination is a remarkable indication of small intellect, growing smaller. They pass over Seward, Chase and Banks, who are statesmen and able men, and they take up a fourth rate lecturer, who cannot speak good grammar, and who, to raise the wind, delivers his hackneyed, illiterate compositions at \$200 apiece. Our readers will recollect that this peripatetic politician visited New York two or three months ago on his financial tour, when in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlarded with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars coined out of republican fanaticism. If, after he becomes President of the United States, the public finances should fail, he can set out upon a lecturing mission through the country, taking Horace Greely along with him. He may thus replenish a collapsed treasury. If people will not exchange their loose dimes for the instruction or the pleasure derived from his eloquence, they may be induced to part with some of their cash in the cause of patriotism, and to save the nation from bankruptcy—an event which is very likely to happen if the republicans get hold of the nation's purse.

The only other thing for which Lincoln has been distinguished besides his itinerant lecturing, is his defeat by Douglas in his own State, at a time when the ticket of the republican party had five thousand majority over the democracy in Illinois. In his anti-slavery opinions he is the most ultra and revolutionary of all the candidates whose names were introduced at Chicago; and in the campaign in which he was beaten he gave utterance to the most violent sentiments, and went into the irrepressible conflict before Seward himself.

At such a nomination the democrats have good reason to rejoice. They have a clear road now before them, and nothing can arrest their onward march to victory if they are only true to themselves. Their stars are luckier to them than they deserve. They have the game in their hands, if they will suppress their insane quarrels and unite upon a single candidate, be he Douglas or Dickinson or Lane, but not Guthrie, Hunter or Breckinridge, or any Southern man. The candidate must be a man who will run well in the Middle States, and he must be taken without any platform on his former record in regard to the South. There is no need of any platform. The republicans have made the issue, and that must be met, not by side-winds or abstractions, but by a direct negative. Their principles involve the dissolution of the Union. Their policy is to overthrow the institutions of the South, by force or fraud, by legislation in violation of the constitution, or, if necessary, by fire and sword. In the face of

this formidable position, to split hairs about squatter or popular sovereignty in distant Territories, is like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, or the mariners in a gallant ship disputing about her measurement or what ought to be the form of her rig, while the vessel fast drifts on a lee shore, and the imminent peril of all on board. If those who undertake to navigate the democratic party will abandon from this moment their senseless jargon, and set about working the ship as practical men, they will weather the storm and make their destined port in safety. By the discomfiture of Seward at Chicago, and the nomination of such a man as Lincoln, even the State of New York, with its thirty-five votes, is lost to republicanism, and with it the hopes which the party cherished, if the democracy know how to take advantage of the blunder that has been made, and rally around a single banner, inscribed with these words—"United we stand, divided we fall."—*New York Herald*.

## Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Bentonian Literary Society of Allegheny Seminary, held on the morning of the 21st inst., a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Society, relative to the deceased. The following were presented and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his providence, to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother, Alfred S. Over,

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine will, we feel deeply sensible of the loss which the Society sustains in the death of one of its most active members.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his friends and relatives in this sad and unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the deceased, each member of the Society, wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the Bedford "Gazette" and "Inquirer" for publication.

W. A. STEPHENS,  
H. P. WILLIAMS,  
W. S. SMITH,  
Committee.

The opinion of America on a vital subject.—Show an American any invention, from a political constitution to a patent rat-trap, and his first impulse will be to search for its defects; his next to improve upon it. If, however, he finds it perfect—capable of performing all that is claimed for it—invaluable, unimprovable—he "acknowledges the corn" and renders due honor to the inventor. This trait in our national character is signally illustrated in the boundless popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country. When they were first advertised in the United States, half the world had already approved them. The leading governments of Europe, public institutions and eminent scientific men had endorsed them. But these credentials were not sufficient for "Brother Jonathan." He must try them in the crucible of experiment. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, affections of the bowels, all the painful and dangerous varieties of internal disease disappeared, invariably, under the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the effects of external injuries, were rapidly and uniformly removed by the application of the Ointment. This was demonstration. The national mind was convinced. Enthusiasm replaced all doubt.

We presume that the establishment in New York of a central depot for the sale of his remedies in the United States, has been the means of adding very considerably to his princely fortune; but if it has been a pecuniary benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money cannot measure to thousands of our suffering fellow-citizens. The Ointment and Pills are now accessible to people of every class, in every part of the Union, and the amount of good they have accomplished may be estimated from the fact, that almost without exception, the newspapers and other periodicals have published statements of cures effected by their operation, and back the statements by editorial declarations of their authenticity. This is a mass of evidence not to be controverted or shaken. It is a rock of truth against which the waves of professional prejudice beat in vain.—*N. Y. Courier*.

## Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 23d.—Flour quiet; Howard \$6 00. Wheat dull at \$1 55 and 1 65 for red and white, and 1 28 and 1 35 for red. Corn dull; white 71 and 74c, yellow 76 and 71c. Provisions steady. Whiskey steady at 22 and 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23d, 1860.—Flour, superfine, \$5.00; fancy, \$7.00. Wheat and Rye dull, at \$1.50 to \$1.52 for prime Red wheat and \$1.65 for White, and Rye at 90 cents. Cloverseed \$1.75 for 64 lbs.

## DIED.

At her residence in St. Clair tp., on the 21st inst., Mary Bowen, relict of Wm. Bowen, dec'd, aged 59 years, 4 months.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of N. C. Evans, Esq., in Rainsburg, Alfred S., son of Jacob and Hannah Over, deceased, of Morrison's Cove, aged 16 years and 11 months.

Grief cannot change our brother's state, His spirit's left its house of clay; No more his voice our ears shall greet, Or presence cheer us on our way.

In youth's bright morn, the silver cord Which bound the spirit to its dust, Was snapped asunder at the word Of Him who gave it to its trust.

And now he lies beneath the vale, His manly form will soon decay, Which teaches us that very soon We all must travel this dread way.

Sleep on, dear brother, sweetly sleep, The memories which thy name imparts, Will cheer us on life's rugged road, When sorrow chills our drooping hearts.

W. A. S.

## FARMERS!

CALL AT HARTLEY'S HARDWARE AND FARM IMPLEMENT Store, and see the BEST GRAIN DRILL ever invented. It will recommend itself, and is WARRANTED IN FULL. A good grain drill and good Mower will soon pay for themselves.—Come, wake up! and try these machines.—IF NOT GOOD THEY WILL COST YOU NOTHING. [May 25, 1860.]

**Holloway's Pills.**—Let reason guide you.—Dyspepsia, Costiveness.—There is no grief but can be assuaged, no pain insupportable of alleviation, or disease without a remedy. Are you dyspeptic? look for the cause in a disordered stomach or derangement of the liver. Are you costive or bound in the bowels? here again the stomach or viscera are at fault. Holloway's Pills will eradicate the source. Try them. They have never yet failed in one single instance out of millions of cases. We urge all who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bowel Complaints, &c., to use them at once, as they will effectually cure. The proof lies in the trial. Procure a box and be convinced of their immediate effect. Read the Advertisement elsewhere.

One of the most prevalent, and at the same time troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever & Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the "Bitters," and the universal success attending its use have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of the Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

See advertisement in another column.

**Political Announcements.**

[All notices under this head must be pre-paid.]

**Prothonotary.**

We are authorized to announce that SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. HENRY SCHULTZ, of Schellburg, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

March 30th, 1860.

**Sheriff.**

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC D. FARNETT, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. CESSA, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. STEUBEN, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. F. D. BROWN, of St. Clair tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of VALENTINE STECKMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM A. POWELL, of Harrison Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. T. GERHART, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. E. REICHERT, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce DAVID EVANS, of Monroe tp., as a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

**MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF**

CHR STOPPER COLUMBUS and his Crew. This beautiful Engraving was designed by Rubens, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$800, size 22 by 29 inches.

The Philadelphia Daily News says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift."

**SCHEDULE OF GIFTS**

To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$300  
1 Cash, 3,000 10 Cash, 250  
1 Cash, 2,000 10 Cash, 250  
1 Cash, 1,500 10 Cash, 200  
1 Cash, 1,000 10 Cash, 150  
1 Cash, 500 10 Cash, 50  
1 Cash, 300 1000 Cash, 5000  
4 Cash, 300 2000 Cash, 5000

Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts to \$25.

Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 3 cent Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and ROLLER) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable Gifts as per Bill.)

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to P. S. HERLIN & Co., Box 1812, Phila., Pa.

May 25th, '60.

**PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold, on the premises, by public outcry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd., to wit: On Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at one o'clock of said day, the mansion farm, composed of two tracts of land, containing 233 acres and 146 perches, net, adjoining Barabas Steckman, Philip Riddinger, Swartzwalder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable, a good orchard thereon, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared and the remainder well timbered. Also, On Wednesday, the 27th, at ten o'clock, same month, one tract of land in same township containing 168 acres and 94 perches, net, adjoining lands of John Fletcher, Philip Snider and others, with a log house and stable thereon, thirty or forty acres cleared, remainder timber land. Also, on the same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land in same township, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, net, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, with several springs of water thereon. TERMS.—One third in hand, on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest.—Attendance will be given on day of sale by

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Adm'r of Henry Steckman, dec'd.

May 25th, 1860.

**NOTICE TO SCHELLBURG SPORTSMEN.**—You are hereby requested to keep off my premises in hunting, &c. The damages which I have sustained by intruding upon my fields, throwing down fences, tramping down grain &c., are enough. I will be obliged to bring actions of trespass against any one hereafter who disregards this notice.

May 25th, '60. CHAS. W. COLVIN.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

Office at Bedford Pa., May 15th, 1860.

Alexander B F  
Athy Wm H  
Bass George  
Bent David  
Burrows Joseph  
Brown Sarah Mrs  
Clements Francis Mr  
Crawford Wm  
Diehl Joel  
Dewenbaugh John  
Davis Thomas K Rev  
Dew John  
Darr Mary Miss  
Drott Henry R  
Donaldson Andrew  
French Mrs  
Frederick Benton  
Fulton Anthony  
Fundersmith Sarah Mrs  
Fisher John S  
Griffith Elizabeth Miss  
Green Richard M  
Harrier Fred M Miss  
Holsinger Frank  
Hosston Sarah A Miss  
King John  
Leopold L  
Lee Thomas

REMAINING IN THE POST

Layton Jesse  
McDonald Moses  
McDonald Wm  
Mills Maggie Miss  
Miller William  
Mullie Daniel  
Mullion George  
Neeley John  
O'Connor William Rev  
Rizer John  
Rudolfson Eli 2  
Ruhn Jane  
Rodes George  
Radcliff Rachel Miss  
Rawlins J H Esq  
Reeside A J Mr  
Swine George P 2  
Schell Ruben 2  
Smith Mary A  
Smith Frederick Esq  
Strouse Elizabeth R  
Sellers George  
Stale Jacob  
Stallard Daniel  
Staring Elizabeth A  
Westly John  
Winson H

JOHN A. MOWRY, A. S.

**NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.**

Proposals will be received at the house of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in Bedford tp., on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the erection of a new bridge over Dunsmuir's Creek, at or near Ritchey's Mill, in said township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on the ground.

By order of the Commissioners,  
Commissioner's Office, H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

**PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**LOOKING GLASSES.**

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,  
816 Chestnut St., Phila.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**J. E. GOULD,**  
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**

DAVEN, RACON & CO'S.,  
NUNN & CLARK'S,  
HALL, LUT, DAVIS & CO'S.,  
AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.

**PIANOS.**

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.  
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.  
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**WILLIAM RAIGUEL,**  
SAMUEL MOORE, & CO.,  
WILLIAM C. SCHILLMAN,  
H. B. WHITE, & CO.,  
HENRY P. ATKINSON.

**RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,**  
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS,  
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**J. F. HUBER,**  
—SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,—  
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—  
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,  
No. 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phila.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.  
May 18, 1860.—1 yr.

**F. A. BAKER,**  
WITH  
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.  
—IMPORTERS OF—  
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,  
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phila.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION**  
PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER  
for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

**C. MEYER** respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warehouses, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, 1860.—1 yr.

**WINCHESTER & CO.**  
—AND—  
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,  
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,  
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House.

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**H. BANCROFT & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH  
FANCY GOODS,  
No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**CHAS. W. COLVIN.**

**PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**  
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.  
No. 802 CHESTNUT STREET PHILA.

(FIRST FLOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**  
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,  
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, \$10 00  
18 carat case,  
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jeweled, 30 00  
18 carat case,  
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jeweled, 22 00  
18 carat case,  
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jeweled, 78 00  
Silver Lever Watches, open face, full jeweled, 14 00  
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case, 9 00  
Silver Lepine Watches, open face, 12 00  
Gold and Silver Chains, 10 00  
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil, 4 00  
Gold Pencils, 1 50  
Gold Pens with Silver Holders, 1 00  
Silver Table Spoons, per set, 14 00  
Silver Tea Spoons, 6 00  
Gold Trimbles, 3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream Knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserver Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 pictures; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Trimbles: Wedding Rings of all prices; Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch Keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most superior style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,  
802 Chestnut Street, Phila.

May 18, '60.—6 ms.

**A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.**

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warehouse from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his latest patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18, '60.—6 mo.

**GRANVILLE STORES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**  
ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

GRANVILLE STORES' would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and the liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest), marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from \$1 to \$100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Dressmakers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at GRANVILLE STORES'.

ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,  
No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18, '60.—6 ms.

**C. P. PERRY,**  
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE STS.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

**C. P. PERRY,**  
S. W. Corner, Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

**COLLECT TOGETHER**  
All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18, '60.—6 ms.

**B. FRANK JACKSON,**  
PRINTER AND STATIONER,  
439 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, '60.—1 yr.

**SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.**

**BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,**  
No. 137 North Third Street,  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18, '60.—

**1860. NEW GOODS! 1860.**

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices. All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS.—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

**PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on SATURDAY 10th of JUNE next, the following described real estate, viz: 35 acres of land on the west side of Middle Woodbury tp., adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, lands in name of—Little, Daniel Baer; Samuel Kensinger and others. TERMS: One fourth in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in three payments with interest.

JACOB S. BROWN,  
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Margaret Croft, deceased.

May 18, '60.

**CARD TO THE LADIES.**  
OSTER & CARN, CHEAP-SIDE.

Have just received a large and very superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's city made, ladies' misses, and children's fine French lasting Congress Gaiters, English Kid, Tampico, Morocco and Goat lace boots, buskins, slippers and ties, with and without heels. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.—2 mo.

**LAST NOTICE.**

The Accounts, Notes and other claims of the late firm of FERGUSON and MANSENER, have been placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., and must be paid or closed by notes.

FERGUSON & MANSENER.  
May 11th, '60.

**HARVEST! HARVEST!!**

Great Combined Reaper and Mower with or without the self-raking attachment.

WOODS' MEADOW QUEEN MOWER.

Only \$90, warranted to cut lodged clover and all other kinds of grass. Sold only upon the principle of "no good, no keep." No money asked till the machine is tried and gives satisfaction according to representation. All wanting the above must order early, or I will not be able to get them in time.

WM. HARTLEY,  
Ag't for all kinds of Farm Machinery.

May 18, '60.

**SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!**

**GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES!**

The largest and best assortment of Scythes and snaths ever brought to Bedford. The celebrated imported English 6-ft. fl. Waldron, Clipper, Blacksnake, Silver Steel, Newton Darling, and other makers. Call at Hartley's Hardware & Farm Implement store, and see for yourself.

[May 18, 1860.]

**SIMON L. SHAVER.** ADAM FERGUSON.

**EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!**  
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

FERGUSON & SHAVER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Mansener, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will foot up every six months. Their

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,**

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

**SHOE DEPARTMENT,**

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body.

[April 27, '60.]

**MENGEL HOUSE,**  
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boards will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.  
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

**CASH FOR WOOL.**

We will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise, for any quantity of washed wool.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

**REGIMENTAL ORDERS.**

The Regiment of the 1st Brigade 16th Division, of the uniformed Militia of Penn'a, are hereby ordered and required to meet in the town of Bedford, on Tuesday the 30th day of June, next, properly uniformed and equipped for drill.

The Clearville Company and Companies of other Brigades are cordially invited to attend.

THOS. W. HORTON, Colonel.

May 11th, 1860.—3t.

**FOR SALE, OR TRADE.**

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

A farm containing 225 acres, in Harman's Bottom 2 1/2 miles from Buena Vista on one side, and 2 1/2 miles from the turnpike on the other. The soil is Ridge gravel in a good state of cultivation, about one half cleared and balance well timbered. There is a never-failing stream of water on the premises; also several constant springs. The property is well calculated for a division into two farms. There is a long draught for meadow. The improvements are a Double Log House, a large new Bank Barn and a very large orchard of choice fruit. Buyers and dealers from Somerset and the adjacent country furnish a demand at all times on the premises for produce.—It adjoins Lewis N. Fyall's Mill property.

—ALSO—

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of ridge gravel, and a good state of cultivation, about one half cleared and balance well timbered. There is a never-failing stream of water on the premises; also several constant springs. The property is well calculated for a division into two farms. There is a long draught for meadow. The improvements are a Double Log House, a large new Bank Barn and a very large orchard of choice fruit. Buyers and dealers from Somerset and the adjacent country furnish a demand at all times on the premises for produce.—It adjoins Lewis N. Fyall's Mill property.

—ALSO—

A farm of 115 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of "Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A Brick House (two story) and two lots of ground in Bedford.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast: House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

TERMS to suit buyers.

Jan 27, 1860 O. E. SHANNON, Bedford, Pa

**W**

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**  
By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next, all that tract of land situate in Junata Township, Bedford County, containing 56 acres, more or less, with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn, about fifty acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Greger, late deceased, and adjoining the mansion tract, land of Joseph Boyers, and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood in the vicinity of Buena Vista.  
Terms: One third of the purchase money to be secured in the property for the use of the widow during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgments on the property.  
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.  
JOHN GARDNER,  
May 11th, 1860.—14  
One of the Guardians.

**THE CHAMPION BELT.**  
AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.  
FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS.  
The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dresses, goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c., &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.  
**THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT**  
is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.  
TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.  
J. REED & CO.  
May 4th, '60.

**BRIGADE ORDERS. NO. 1.**  
The uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:  
The Bedford Riflemen will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
The Cumberland Valley Blues will meet at the town of Centerville, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
The Black Plumed Riflemen will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.  
A. J. SANSOM,  
Brigade Inspector's Office, 1st Brigade, 10th Division  
Bedford, Pa., April 16th, '60.

**NOTICE.**  
The Board of Managers of the CUMBERLAND VALLEY mutual protection Company have found it necessary to make another assessment on the premium notes of the Co. of 5 per cent. The members of the Co. are, therefore, hereby respectfully requested to pay their respective quotas to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Collector thereof.  
A deduction of 6 per cent, on the amount of the several assessments will be made to all those who make payment within 30 days from this date, after which time the Policies of delinquent members will become null and void until payment be made.  
By order &c.,  
J. M. RUSSELL, collector.  
May 11th '60, St.

**WOMEN'S AND BOYS' wear,** of all kinds, just received and for sale cheap, at Shoemakers' Store, Nos. Anderson's Row.  
[April 6th, 1860.]

**TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.**  
Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 10th day of March 1817, and 25th of March 1831, and the 9th day of March 1847. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands—situated in Bedford County, are paid before the day of Sale—the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrears of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.  
WM. SCHAFER,  
Treasurer.

| No. Acres. | Warrantors or owners.           | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 160        | Broad Township.                 |             |
| 160        | James Entrieken                 | 10 28       |
| 25         | do                              | 1 32        |
| 380        | Francis Mowing                  | 93 15       |
| 484 & 136p | Samuel Kerr                     | 20 57       |
| 422 & 30p  | Barnet Mowing                   | 27 26       |
| 466        | John Stone                      | 24 25       |
| 466        | Isaac Kerr                      | 24 15       |
| 410        | John Raul                       | 12 12       |
| 399        | John Belt                       | 3 72        |
| 75         | Jacob Meyers                    | 10 10       |
| 75         | John Devereaux (Dunlap Tract)   | 10 10       |
| 200        | John Boleman                    | 19 45       |
| 200        | Levi T. Watson                  | 1 54        |
| 427        | Mary Montgomery                 | 4 72        |
| 421        | John Montgomery                 | 4 72        |
| 339        | Stevens & Co in right of Shreve | 23 39       |
| 257        | E. Foster & W. P. Schell        | 6 75        |
| 428        | James Fugard                    | 4 75        |
| 60         | William Figard                  | 6 75        |
| 295 & 197p | John King's Heirs               | 55 55       |
|            | James Patton & H. Easton        |             |
|            | Coleman Township.               |             |
| 414        | Michael Root                    | 1 24        |
| 414        | Agnes Root                      | 1 20        |
| 400        | Jacob Whetstone                 | 1 20        |
| 340p       | Jacob Wiland                    | 7 50        |
| 111        | Andrew Kibcock                  | 64          |
| 600        | Samuel Williams                 | 2 24        |
| 425        | William Smith                   | 1 54        |
| 427        | Arthur Brown                    | 64          |
| 106 117p   | Cumberland Valley Township.     |             |
| 400        | Wm. M. Hall                     | 16          |
| 400        | Dr. James Smith                 | 2 94        |
| 163        | Harrison Township.              |             |
| 900        | Nicholas Knight                 | 24          |
| 75         | William Lyon                    | 3 10        |
|            | Andrew P. Miller                | 1 72        |
|            | Hopewell Township.              |             |
| 200        | John Corby                      | 1 20        |
| 413        | John Kerr                       | 4 75        |
| 404        | James Howard                    | 88          |
| 404        | Richard Moan                    | 72          |
| 404        | John Cheney                     | 72          |
| 404        | Joseph Moan                     | 68          |
| 404        | Samuel Moan                     | 68          |
| 424 & 35p  | Alfred Moan                     | 58          |
| 200p       | John McInley                    | 24          |
| 196 & 50p  | Zachariah Moan                  | 28          |
| 192        | Timothy Moan                    | 27          |
| 200 & 54p  | Israel Moan                     | 27          |
| 222        | Elizabeth Piper                 | 31          |
| 212 & 20p  | John Boyd                       | 31          |
| 214 & 65p  | William Davis                   | 32          |
| 214 & 60p  | Isabella Davis                  | 58          |
| 220p       | William Piper                   | 58          |
| 220p       | Isabella Hulin                  | 58          |
| 221        | Isabella Hulin                  | 58          |
| 434 & 125p | James Wilson                    | 72          |
| 184 & 40p  | David Piper                     | 28          |
| 99         | Richard Clark                   | 28          |
| 423        | George F. Albert                | 1 20        |
| 423        | Joseph Lancaster                | 60          |
| 420        | Thomas Taylor                   | 20          |

|            |                             |       |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 402 & 57p  | Stephen Moan                | 68    |
| 440p       | Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands    | 1 24  |
| 230p       | James Mower, Forge property | 22 00 |
| 9          | Patenaugh's Heirs           | 14    |
| 400        | Isaac Cavan                 | 72    |
|            | London Township.            |       |
| 453        | Joseph Gardner              | 1 36  |
| 159        | John Sadler                 | 1 86  |
|            | Liberty Township.           |       |
| 200        | Mary Gordon                 | 7 95  |
| 200        | James Gordon                | 4 36  |
| 200        | Thomas Jones                | 11 95 |
| 150p       | Stephen Kerr                | 3 40  |
| 165        | Edwarp Langly               | 7 20  |
| 820p       | Jacob Miller                | 6 00  |
| 200        | Elizabeth Miller            | 6 00  |
| 200        | Mary Piper                  | 5 98  |
| 200        | Amelia Piper                | 7 98  |
| 400        | Abel Put                    | 1 30  |
| 400        | Edward Stone                | 7 48  |
| 400        | John Tomm                   | 10 73 |
| 374 & 84p  | Hannah Alberti              | 5 40  |
| 418        | Maria Alberti               | 5 00  |
| 403        | Alexander Montgomery        | 5 15  |
| 403        | William Montgomery          | 88    |
| 400        | George B. Key               | 3 16  |
| 3 Lots     | William P. Schell           | 2 75  |
| 200        | John Razar                  | 2 56  |
| 200        | Francis Means               | 2 56  |
| 150        | Stephen Kerr                | 1 90  |
| 150        | Manly Tract                 | 1 58  |
| 200        | Miligan & Benedict          | 2 58  |
| 400        | Peter Bowser                | 54    |
| 5          | George Thompson             | 12    |
| 25         | Monroe Township.            |       |
|            | Joseph McDaniel             | 56    |
|            | Napier.                     |       |
| 200        | Abner Rodgers               | 60    |
|            | Providence East.            |       |
| 1219       | Samuel Tate's Heirs         | 44    |
| 200        | do do do                    | 44    |
| 200        | do do do                    | 44    |
| 221p       | do do do                    | 28    |
| 113p       | G. W. Barton                | 32    |
| 105 & 95p  | Mahlon Barton               | 32    |
| 136 & 109p | David Smith                 | 32    |
| 85 & 55p   | Joshua Hixon                | 30    |
| 40 & 10p   | Isaac Cavan                 | 1 20  |
| 210        | George Dewese               | 90    |
| 17         | J. Spark's Heirs or F. Gibs | 16    |
| 61         | L. A. Carpenter             | 22    |
|            | Providence West.            |       |
| 100        | Daniel Richy                | 18    |
| 46         | David Koller                | 14    |
| 15         | Joseph McDaniel             | 36    |
| 106        | Peter Morget                | 68    |
|            | St. Clair Township.         |       |
| 4 Lots     | Jacob Ink's Heirs           | 48    |
| 404        | David McRobert              | 1 20  |
| 477        | James Ross                  | 1 20  |
| 411        | William Snively             | 1 20  |
|            | Southampton.                |       |
| 200        | James Riggs                 | 60    |
| 435        | Henry Whetstone             | 1 32  |
| 435p       | William Duce                | 1 20  |
|            | Union Township.             |       |
| 50         | Christopher Snyder          | 43    |
| 100        | Widow Croyle                | 2 50  |
| 430p       | James Seawright             | 12 65 |
| 60         | Brimbaugh & Co.             | 1 39  |
| 30         | Cowley Brush                | 10 32 |
| 439        | John Martin                 | 1 17  |
| 30         | Bowser                      | 1 68  |
| 30         | Boyer                       | 1 68  |
| 30         | Langam                      | 1 68  |
| 150        | William Langam              | 2 80  |
| 150        | Bowser Brush                | 1 78  |
|            | Woodyer South.              |       |
| 19         | William Fluke               | 16    |
| 19         | Fluke's Heirs               | 32    |
| 222        | Elizabeth Piper             | 67    |
| 216 & 60p  | Isabella Davis              | 24    |
| 64 & 100p  | John S. Hetrick             | 28    |
|            | Woodyer Middle.             |       |
| 100        | Adjoining Helly's Heirs.    | 5 50  |
| 117        | Daniel Montgomery           | 10 20 |
| 180        | Daniel Montgomery           | 4 48  |
| 170        | Margaret Croft              | 1 70  |
| 170        | Kearns's Heirs              | 1 00  |
| 170        | Frank Nicodemus             | 75    |
| 176        | George Nicodemus            | 70    |
| 163        | Mellay                      | 7 97  |
| 62         | John McFadden               | 6 15  |
| 62         | John Nicodemus              | 1 87  |
| 62         | English Smith, Jr.          | 77    |
| 46         | Bennet's Heirs              | 1 87  |
| 403        | Stonerock                   | 2 50  |
| 403        | Wm. Montgomery              | 5 00  |
| 150        | Robert Montgomery           | 1 03  |
| 13         | Jacob Furey                 | 64    |
| 13         | Reuben Replegie             | 1 20  |
| 13         | John Teeter                 | 64    |
| 12         | Samuel Teeter               | 60    |
| 50         | Robert Montgomery           | 1 20  |
|            | March 30th, '60.            |       |

**Don City College**  
**CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST!!!**  
**\$35.00**  
Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.  
**BOARD \$ WEEKS \$20, STATIONARY \$7.**  
**ENTIRE EXPENSES \$62.**  
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of  
**\$500 to \$1000**  
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.  
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.  
[Our Ministers' Sons received at half price.]  
For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to  
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Jan 13, 1860.

**FOR SALE. FOREXCHANGE.**  
Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 100 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R. in Champaign co. State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rensselaer Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State.  
Address, F. C. REAMER,  
Bedford, Pa.

**BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.**  
REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.  
T. LYTTELTON LYON, A. M., PRINCIPALS.  
THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.  
It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.  
The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.  
A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.  
The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.  
Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.  
It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.  
\$200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.  
Terms for day scholars:  
Per Quarter, \$6. English Branches.  
June 10th, '60. \$7.50, Classical do. &c.  
**CHEAP Coats, Pants and Vests,** just received and for sale cheap at Shoemakers' Cheap Store.  
**5000 lbs of Wool** wanted at Shoemakers' Store, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
[May 11th, '60.]

**GOOD NEWS!**  
**THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!**  
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very large, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Gingham, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.  
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.**  
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.  
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chains, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.  
**GROCERIES!**  
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.  
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.  
March 30, 1860.

**D. BORDER.**  
**CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,**  
**AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.**  
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.  
He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.  
April 27, 1857

**WATCHES GIVEN AWAY!**  
A GIFT valued from two dollars to one hundred dollars given with every Book sold at retail prices.  
**AT LEAST ONE WATCH IS GUARANTEED TO EVERY TWELVE BOOKS!**  
These inducements are offered by the  
**STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANY,**  
116 Washington street, Boston.  
The most extensive and the most liberal Gift concern in existence. Send for a catalogue. Those who have patronized other gift Houses are particularly requested to acquaint themselves with our terms. Our inducements are unrivalled, and put all others in the shade.  
The following are some of the gifts to purchaser of books:  
English Lever Gold Watches, hunting cases.  
Ladies' Lever " " open face.  
Detached Lever Silver Watches, hunting cases.  
Lepine Silver Watches, open face.  
Gold Lockets, various sizes.  
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains various styles.  
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, all patterns.  
Ladies' and Gents' Rings new and rich styles.  
Gold Pencils and Pens.  
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings.  
Gold Watch Keys and Belt Pins.  
A great variety of Ladies' Jewelry, Pins and Ear drops, comprising all the styles now worn, such as Cameos, Mosses, Gold Stone, Lava, Florence, &c., &c., Gold Bracelets, all styles.  
The List of Books comprises a great assortment of standard works in every department of literature, interesting to the young and old. Do not fail to send for a catalogue. Catalogues mailed free to any address. Apply to  
**SUFFOLK EXCHANGE COMPANY,**  
116 Washington street, Boston.  
C. W. ELDREDGE, Treasurer.

**Spectacles!**  
The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.  
DANIEL BORDER.  
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

**UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.  
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.  
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.  
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.  
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.  
[Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.]  
JONATHAN HORTON.  
June 3, 1859.

**WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.**  
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best markets afford. Charges moderate.  
Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.  
March 30th, 1860.

**ESTATE OF JOHN BLACK, DEC'D.**  
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
JEREMIAH F. BLACK,  
GEORGE W. HORN,  
Administrators.  
April 27, 1860.  
[Carpets and Carpet Chain, for sale cheap, at Shoemakers', [April 6th, 1860.]  
[GROCERIES, a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries for sale cheap at Shoemakers' Store  
WHITE LEAD and Linseed Oil, for sale at Shoemakers' Store, Anderson's Row, No 1,  
[May 11th, '60.]

**Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa. FACULTY.**  
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.  
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.  
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.  
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.  
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.  
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.  
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.  
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.  
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.  
Common English Branches \$3 25  
Higher Branches, including common, each 2 00  
Latin and Greek, each 2 50  
German and French, each 2 50  
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations 1 50  
**ORNAMENTAL.**  
Drawing 2 50  
Colored crayon, and water colors, each 3 00  
Oil painting 5 00  
Hair and wax flowers, each 3 00  
Pell's work 3 00  
Embroidery 1 50  
Piano music, with use of instrument 10 00  
Board \$ 1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.  
Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.  
Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.  
For particulars, address the Principal.  
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.  
Rainburg, Bedford Co., April 22, 1859.

**BEDFORD FOUNDRY!**  
THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines, Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.  
**Ploughs.**—Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug PLOUGH, with two kinds of points, shanks and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this country. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.  
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will  
sell low for CASH, or country produce.  
Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.  
Feb 25, '59-ly  
SHIRES & JORDAN.

**DRUGS AND BOOKS!**  
**H. C. REAMER,**  
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.  
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)  
**WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Window Glass, Glassware**  
received, a large stock of American, French and English Medicines, &c. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.  
—ALSO—  
Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and lamp fluids.  
Pure Wines and Brandy for medicinal use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuff, and Smoking Tobacco, &c.  
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.  
—ALSO—  
Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.  
[Our orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.]  
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.  
Dec. 16, 1859.

**BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.**  
I will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.  
The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills, &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the business that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Plans will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.  
July 1, '59.  
EDWARD L. WALKER.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.  
Passengers will REACH trains of cars for Pittsburgh as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburgh on this route is Four Dollars and Twenty Cents being  
**THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER**  
than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave Bedford Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburgh.  
JOSEPH A. GARMAN.  
Feb. 24, '60.

**J. W. SCOTT.**  
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and SHIRT MANUFACTORY,**  
No. 814 Chestnut Street, (Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)  
PHILADELPHIA.  
J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of those who intend to buy new shirts, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.  
October 8, 1859-ly

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.  
W. KANEY, PROPRIETORS.  
W. McVEY, PROPRIETORS.  
Feb. 3, 1860.

**Bedford Hotel.**  
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE  
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.  
[Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.]  
[Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.]  
[In the STAGES stop at this Hotel.]  
JOHN HAFER.  
March 16, 1855.

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**  
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general  
**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE**  
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford County, are now prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-car horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.  
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.  
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.  
GILLIARD DOCK,  
C. W. ASCHOM.  
Nov. 11, 1859

**GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.**  
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—  
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Egg walnuts, cream nuts, dried in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, all species of pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, dyes, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knives, sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton, and floss, cloths, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curly combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and spawls, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's Marcella Oil, Merchants' celebrated Gelling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
A. L. DEFFBAUGH.  
June 17, '59-ly.